The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 2334. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ADVICES TO MAY 18.

Gen. Butler Ruling the Rebels with a Firm Hand.

Interesting and Important General Orders.

The Circulation of Confederate Notes Prohibited.

SUPPRESSION OF NEWSPAPERS.

Six Rebels Condemned to be Shot for Breaking their Parole.

An Explanation of Gen. Butler's Order About the Treatment of Women.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MILITARY COURTS.

COTTON AND PROVISIONS ARRIVING.

We are indebted to Purser HUSTWAIT, of the steam transport *Matanzas*, which arrived at this port yesterday, for New-Orleans papers to the 18th.

A mighty commotion has been raised against Gen. Butler, &c. He also says: "If our true soldiers do not win for us a satisfactory peace, we must fall back on the ballot-box," and suggests an amendment of the Constitution, so as to allow the people to vote directly for President.

An order from Provost-Marshal Fannin says all coffee-houses, tea-rooms, hotels, gaming establishments and billiard saloons must procure licenses immediately, under penalty of confiscation.

An order from Gen. Butler says the circulation of Confederate notes and bills must cease on the 27th of May. All sales or transfers of property on and after that day, in consideration of such notes or bills, will be void, and the property confiscated to the United States—one-fourth to go to the informer.

Another order suppresses the *Bee* for a cowardly article in favor of the cotton-burning mob.

The *Crescent* is also suppressed.

The office of the *Delta* has been taken possession of for an article discussing the cotton question in violation of Gen. Butler's proclamation of May 1. Its publication will be conducted by the United States authorities.

Gen. Butler had forbidden the observance of June 3 as a fast day.

Rebels are accused of the cruel conduct to the wounded Union soldiers who fought at Corinth. (Already reported ex Corinth.)

A municipal regulation of the City of New-Orleans positively prohibits the Calabooza any women of the town found in the streets after nightfall, or who may converse from the windows of their houses with persons outside. This is doubtless the punishment accorded to women who may insult our soldiers under the proclamation.

Six persons had been condemned to be shot by the Military Commission, for violation of their parole given at Fort Jackson, in organizing a military company for service in the rebel army. Gen. BUTLER approved the sentence. Their names are Abraham McLinn, Daniel Doyle, Edward C. Smith, Patrick Kane, George L. Williams and Wm. Stanley.

Several hundred bales of cotton had arrived from Plaquemine, and considerable amount of provisions from Red River.

Strict health regulations have been established at Quarantine.

THOMAS U. LAWTON was announced as the Union candidate for Recorder in the Fourth District.

JAMES WILDE was announced as a candidate for Mayor, irrespective of party.

The prize steamers *Fox*, from Havana, and *Gen. Meade*, from Sabine, had arrived.

JOHN M. G. PARKER, formerly Postmaster at Ship Island, is Postmaster of New-Orleans.

Ships *Gen. Butler*, *James Hooy*, *City of New-York*, and steamer *Mississippi*, arrived on the 12th from Ship Island, and the *Parliament* and *Wizard King* on the 13th, all with troops.

The brigs *Yankee Blade*, from New-York, and *Gold en Lead*, from Philadelphia, arrived 15th. The bark *Isaac R. Davis* from Philadelphia, was below.

Adams' Express office was open. ASA S. BLAKE, agent, and their first express came in the *Matanzas*.

ORDERS OF GEN. BUTLER AND THE PRO. VOST-MARSHAL.

REGULATIONS BY THE PROVOST-MARSHAL.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
NEW-ORLEANS, May 16, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 16.—1. Major J. M. BELL, Volunteer Aid-de-Camp of the Staff Division, is hereby appointed Provost-Judge of the City of New-Orleans, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

2. Capt. J. H. FANNIN, Aid-de-Camp and Acting Inspector-General, is hereby appointed Provost-Marshall of the City of New-Orleans, and Capt. E. W. SCHWENK, Aid-de-Camp, Deputy Provost-Marshal. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Major-Gen. BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. General, Chief of Staff.

Under the foregoing order the undersigned this day assumes the position of Provost-Marshal, for the purpose of carrying out such of the provisions of the proclamation of the General Commanding within this Department as may not left to Municipal action; and insuring life, property and tranquility to all peaceably-disposed citizens. He informs the public that, until further notice, his office will be in the United States Custom-House on Canal-street.

Particularly does he call attention to the prohibition against assemblages of persons in the streets; the sale of liquor to the soldiers; the necessity for a license from the part of keepers of public houses, coffee-houses and drinking-saloons; to the posting of placards about the streets, giving information concerning the action or movements of rebel troops, and the publishing in the newspapers of notices or recitations inadatory of the enemies of the United States.

The soldiers of this command are protect, upon the part of some low-minded person, to insult. This must cease. Repetition will lead to instant arrest and punishment.

In the performance of his duties the undersigned will in no degree trench upon the regularly established police of the city, but will confine himself simply to the performance of such acts as were to be assumed by the military authorities of the United States—in addition he hopes to meet with the cordial cooperation of all who have the welfare of the city at heart.

JONAS H. FRENCH,
Aid-de-Camp and Provost-Marshal, New-Orleans.

COTTON AND SUGAR.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
NEW-ORLEANS, May 2, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 28.—The Commanding General of the Department having been informed, that refugees living and desperate men have represented, and are now representing, to the honest planters and the good people of the State of Louisiana, that the United States Government by its forces here come here to confiscate and destroy their crops of cotton and sugar; it is hereby ordered to be made known, by publication in all the newspapers of this city, that the property of cotton and sugar all remains the absolute property of the citizens of the United States, and the

[illegible] Monday, then from beyond the lines of the United States may be allowed to return in safety after a reasonable delay. If their owners shall so desire. Provided they bring no passengers, except the owners and managers of said boats and of the property so conveyed, and no other merchandise, except provisions, of which such boats are requested to bring full supply for the benefit of the suffering poor of the city. By command of

MAJ.-GEN. BUTLER.

GEORGE C. STRONG, A. A. G.

THE SCARCITY OF PROVISIONS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
NEW-ORLEANS, May 7, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25.—The deplorable state of destitution and hunger of the mechanics and working classes in this city has been brought to the knowledge of the Commanding General.

He has yielded to every suggestion made by the city Government, and ordered every method of furnishing food to the people of New-Orleans that that Government desired. No relief by those officials has yet been afforded. This hunger does not pinch the wealthy and industrial, the leaders of the rebellion who have gotten up this war, and are now endeavoring to prosecute it, without regard to the starving poor, the working man, his wife and child. Unmindful of their wailing, they have destroyed the relief that would cause provisions to be carried out of the city for Confederate service since the occupation by the United States forces.

Lafayette-square, their home of affluence, was made the depot of stores and munitions of war for the rebel armies, and not of provisions for their poor neighbors. Striking hands with the rifle, the gambler, the liar and murderer, they have destroyed the wheat and cotton which might have been exchanged for food for the industrious and good, and raised the price of that which is left, by discrediting the very currency they had furnished while they sloped with the specie, as well as that stolen from the United States, as the Banks, the property of the good people of New-Orleans, thus leaving them to ruin and starvation; fugitives from justice many of them, and others, their associates, staying behind as the poverty and indigestion to be relieved by the charity of the element Government of the United States.

They have betrayed their country.

They have been false to every trust.

They have shown themselves incapable of defending the State they have seized upon, although they have forced every poor man's child into their service as soldiers for that purpose, while they made their sons and nephews officers.

They cannot protect those they have ruled, but have left them to the mercies and assassinations of a chronic mob.

They will not feed those whom they are starving.

Mostly without property themselves, they have plundered, stolen and destroyed the means of those who had property, leaving children penniless and old age hungered.

Men of Louisiana, workingmen, property holders, merchants and citizens of the United States of whatever nativity, you may have been birth, how long will you uphold these flagrant wrongs, and by inaction suffer yourselves to be made the serfs of these leaders?

The United States have sent land and naval forces to fight and subdue rebellious armies in array against her authority. We find, substantially, only fugitive masses, runaway property owners, a whisky drinking mob, and starving citizens, with their wives and children. It is our duty to call back the first, punish the second, root out the third, feed and protect the last.

Ready only for what we had not prepared ourselves to feed the hungry and relieve the distressed with provisions. But to the extent possible within the power of the Commanding General it shall be done.

He has captured a quantity of beef and sugar intended for the rebels in the field. A thousand barrels of these stores will be distributed among the deserving poor of this city, from whom the rebels had plundered it; even although some of the food will go to supply the starving wife of the rebel and children of the rebel bending at Camp Moore and elsewhere, in arms against the United States.

Capt. JOHN CLARK, Acting Chief Commissary of Subsistence, will be charged with the execution of this order, and will give public notice of the place and manner of distribution, which will be arranged, as far as possible, so that the unworthy and disorderly will not share its benefits.

By command of Major-Gen. BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, }
Custom-House, New-Orleans, May 10, 1862. }

In compliance with the above order of the Commanding General, the Commissary announces that his office, in the Custom-house, will be open on Monday, and from day to day thereafter, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M., for the purpose of examining the claims of the poor who present themselves for assistance. Applicants for aid should bring such credentials from gentlemen in their respective districts as shall guard against deception. The indorsement of a clergyman, a physician, or any gentleman known or knowing, will be sufficient.

On Monday two hundred barrels of beef will be distributed.

JOHN CLARK,
Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A.

JEFF. DAVIS' DAY OF FASTING.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 13, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 27.—It having come to the knowledge of the Commanding General that Friday next is proposed to be observed as a day of fasting and prayer, in obedience to some supposed proclamation of one Jefferson DAVIS, in the several churches of this city, it is ordered that no such observance be had.

"Churches and religious houses are to be kept open, as in times of profound peace," but no religious exercises are to be had upon the supposed authority above mentioned.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE TREATMENT OF WOMEN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
NEW-ORLEANS, May 15, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 28.—As the officers and soldiers of the United States have been subject to repeated insults from the women (calling themselves ladies) of New-Orleans, in return for the most scrupulous non-interference and courtesy on our part, it is ordered that hereafter, when any female shall by word, gesture or movement, insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States, she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her profession.

By command of Major-Gen. BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
NEW-ORLEANS, May 16, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 29.—1. It is hereby ordered that neither the city of New-Orleans, nor the Banks thereof, exchange their notes, bills, or obligations, for Confederate notes, bills or bonds, nor issue any bill, note or obligation payable in Confederate notes.

2. On the 27th day of May inst., all circulation of or trade in Confederate notes and bills will cease within this Department; and all sales or transfers of property made on or after that day, in consideration of such notes or bills, directly or indirectly, will be void, and the property confiscated to the United States—one-fourth thereof to go to the informer.

By command of Major-Gen. BUTLER.
Geo. C. STRONG, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

SUPPRESSING THE NEWSPAPERS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
NEW-ORLEANS, May 13, 1862. }

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 37.—It appearing that the New-Orleans *Crescent*, a newspaper published in this city, is owned and edited by J. O. NIXON, a rebel, now in arms against the Government of the United States, the Commanding General of this Department orders that the publication of this paper be suppressed, and that no publication, by pamphlet, handbill or otherwise, in any form, whatever, shall be made from said office after the promulgation of this order.

By command of MAJOR-GEN. BUTLER.
Geo. C. STRONG, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
NEW-ORLEANS, May 16, 1862. }

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 39.—1. The New-Orleans *Bee* newspaper having published an elaborate, though covert, argument in favor of the cotton-burning mob, is hereby suppressed. No publication of any description will issue from that office until further orders.

II. The New-Orleans *Delta* newspaper having, in an article of to-day's issue, discussed the cotton question in a manner which violates the terms of the Proclamation of 1st of May instant, from these Headquarters, the office of that paper will be taken possession of, and its business conducted under direction of the United States authorities.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
Geo. C. Strong, A. A. General.

LICENSES.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, }
NEW-ORLEANS, May 17, 1862. }

The keepers of all coffee-houses, bar-rooms, hotels, gaming establishments and billiard saloons are hereby notified that, in accordance with the proclamation of the Major-General Commanding this Department, they must immediately procure licenses. Any failure to comply with such instructions will be followed by the immediate closing of the establishment and the confiscation of the property of the offender.

JONAS H. FRENCH,
Provost-Marshal, New-Orleans.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
NEW-ORLEANS, May 8, 1862. }

In order to allay the hopes of the bad and the fears of the good and timid, the Commanding General gives notice that the strictest health regulations have been established since the capture of the forts at the Quarantine Grounds against the importation of all epidemics. By order of Major-Gen. BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE MILITARY COURTS.

From the New-Orleans, May 16.

The following cases were disposed of by the United States Military Commission on Wednesday, 14th inst.:

Gen. POND, for an attack on a United States soldier with a murderous intent, was, after the hearing of evidence, sentenced by the Court to be confined in Fort Jackson, for the period of twenty-one years, at hard labor, with a ball and chain attached to him.

In the case of A. E. BACON, charged with flouting the United States Government in his paper, called the *Alabama Planting*, the Court adjudged that the paper called the *Alabama Planting* be suppressed, and the property connected therewith be confiscated to the United States; and that the said BACON give bonds in the sum of $5,000 to keep the peace for one year, and take the oath of allegiance to the United States. If these requirements are not complied with in five days, then to be committed to Fort Jackson, La.

GEN. BADIN, for murder and inciting mutiny from loyal citizens, was ordered to be sent to Fort Jackson to await his trial.

All the above sentences have been approved by Major-Gen. BUTLER, commanding the department of the Gulf.

PRIVATE COZZE, May 16.—RICHARD HARRISON, Co. H, Thirteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, for drunkenness and leaving his quarters, forfeited two months' pay.

CHARLES FITZSIMMONS, for stealing a watch and pistol from an officer, was sentenced to three years hard labor at Fort Jackson.

A number of other cases were examined by the Provost-Judge, Major BELL (a son-in-law of the late RUFUS CASLEY) and dismissed. It should be noticed that this Court only tries cases where the United States Government or its troops are involved.

The following cases were disposed of in the Provost-Court yesterday:

JACOB RUNDS arrested as a spy, rebel officer—forgeries, &c. Was discharged on his taking the oath of allegiance.

On the 13th inst., Wm. REEVES, alias Bill Toll, for threatening to mob and burn the house of Wm. MEADOWS and take his life, because he had rented his building to the United States troops, was sentenced to be confined, at hard labor, in charge of the guard at Fort Jackson, Mississippi River, wearing a ball not less than twelve pounds weight, attached to his leg by a chain not less than four feet long, *during the term of his natural life*. Which sentence has been approved by Gen. BUTLER.

In the Provost Court, on May 17, Major JOSEPH M. BELL, Provost Judge, fined S. N. MOODY $100 for not opening his store in obedience to the proclamation of the commanding officer, and sentenced the usual number of intoxicated soldiers.

THOMAS REARDON, charged with inciting a mob on the ARRIVAL of the United States naval officers while on their way to the Mayor's Office, resulting in the knocking down and severely beating of Fanny DICKENS, was adjudged guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of $300, and give bonds in the sum of $10,000 to keep the peace for one year toward all men, and especially toward FANNY DICKENS.

A LETTER FOUND ON A SPY.

The *Delta* and *Picayune* each publish the following letter, with the accompanying brief introductory note addressed to the respective papers:

The *Delta* will publish this letter, taken from the body of a spy.—H. KARGEDON.

B. F. BUTLER, Major-General Commanding.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 8, 1862.

DEAR ELLEN: Knowing you would be anxious to hear from me, I write to say wherabouts, and how I was coming on, I have determined to write this, and trust to the kindness of Genius Simmons as to its reaching you. I called upon them, to-day, and I was told, if they could, they would send it the first opportunity.

The day after I rescued the city I called on Mrs. GAGNAT, and learned from her the trouble you had in getting away; but I was glad to hear you had succeeded at last, and I trust you got through your journey without difficulty.

How and what shall I say as to the events that have happened since I saw you last? You were here during the most momentous time—that is, when the city was threatened with bombardment—and of course need no news from me on that point; but I can tell you, thanks to the talents of P. SOULE, we have been treated to many satisfactory explanations. The Mayor is allowed to carry on the city affairs as usual, and the Yankees are to be kept out of the city limits; though, to tell the truth, I believe they will be more rejoiced than themselves when they leave, as they must have learned by this that they are really in an enemy's country, as they have been made to feel it in every way. The way they are snubbed on every side is awful. Let me give an instance: Last Sunday two officers marched into Dr. Palmer's Church, and coolly seated themselves in a pew where a lady was sitting, but as soon as they had settled themselves, she stood up, and, drawing her dress close to her, she left the pew to themselves and their reflections. Well done, was it not?

I have been some days in the city, the regiment having been disbanded at Camp Moore a week after my, by the order of Gen. LOVELL, he giving us back to State service.

The city is full of rumors of all kinds, denied to-day and confirmed to-morrow, so that it is impossible to credit anything. We are told the Confederate flag floats over the Capitol at Washington, and that BEAUREGARD has whipped BURNS at Montreal. And so we go.

I forgot to mention that GRIMAY had not got back, but as the boats can come to the city, I look for him daily.

How is NED coming on? I suppose he enjoys himself with the boys. Tell him I hope he will do everything as you tell him, as that is the way he can please me most.

Give my regard to Jos. Tell her I send this to her care, and do not forget me to Mrs. CARR and your pupils.

I shall not write again till I hear from you, as it is impossible in these exciting times to calculate from one day to another; but believe me I shall avail myself of the first chance of doing so. Till then,

Believe me always,
BRO. JOHN.

P. S.—I have written this in the library, for the privilege of which I am indebted to the gentlemanly librarian, Mr. KERR, who begs to be remembered to you and Jos.
BRO. JOHN.

MOVEMENT OF UNITED STATES TROOPS.

The *Delta*, of May 2, has these paragraphs:

"Several United States vessels arrived last evening, crowded with troops. Among them we recognized the *Empire City*, formerly running between this port and New-York, and the *Mississippi*, of Boston.

"About 5 o'clock three regiments disembarked, and marching down the levee to Poydras-street, thence to St. Charles, and along Canal, were in part quartered in the Custom-house. The remainder returned in the direction of their vessels. We are not aware that any demonstration was made by the populace during the march of these regiments. There are probably from 5,000 to 6,000 United States soldiers now in the city, and more are expected.

"A regiment of soldiers this morning took up their line of march, apparently toward the Jackson Railroad station. The crowd that followed them was much larger than any we have yet seen upon the streets upon any similar occasion. We think that this idle curiosity displayed by our citizens has had sufficient vent, and it is high time that orderly people were betaking themselves to indoor amusements. If they have nothing to do, let them stay at home, avoid the sun, and preserve their health."

The *True Delta*, of May 18, says:

"The transport ships *Gen. Butler*, from Boston, and the *Jas. Hoop*, from New-York, and Ship Island, the *City of New-York* and the steamer *Mississippi*, and a brig from Ship Island arrived yesterday with more Federal troops. The transport steamer *Diana* is reported from the parish of St. Charles, with four hundred bales of cotton."

THE FOOD PROBLEM.

GEN. BUTLER'S ORDER.

From the New-Orleans Bee, May 13.

Gen. BUTLER publishes in the Sunday papers a lengthy notice, the main object of which is to announce his intention to distribute among the poor and destitute of our city a quantity of beef and sugar captured by the United State forces. The work will be commenced this day at the Custom-house, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., where all applicants for aid will be entitled to a share of the provisions. In the official notice it is intimated that the poor of New-Orleans have been wholly neglected by the "rebels."

We have only to call Gen. BUTLER's attention to the fact that since the month of August there has been in regular operation in this city a "free market," supplied exclusively from voluntary contributions, and which is still in existence. Twice a week, between 1,500 and 1,800 persons have had their baskets filled with meat, vegetables, and other articles of food. It is estimated that between 6,000 and 8,000 individuals are thus sustained through the liberality of the city and country.

THE BENEVOLENCE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

From the New-Orleans Delta, May 13.

In addition to the above, the *Bee* might have called attention to other facts—that in the absence of a large adult population, ample arrangements had been made by the City Council to support the families of all such who were destitute—that for this purpose millions of dollars have been subscribed by our people during the last twelve months—that nearly *one hundred orphan children* are now supported in the orphan asylums of this city—that the indigent sick are all admissible to the Charity Hospital, the most extensive institution of the kind in the United States—and, finally, that there is not a community in the world where a more liberal, generous and charitable feeling pervades all classes than that of New-Orleans. The present suffering in the city is due to two causes: first, the blockade, or non-intercourse with the country, from which all our provisions have heretofore been drawn, and secondly, the derangement of our currency, the United States commander having, in his proclamation, warned the people of the danger of receiving the only currency in circulation, or rather the basis of the only currency in circulation.

New-Orleans, unlike other large cities, has no suburbs. It is compelled to rely upon remote sections of the country for its daily food. In times of the greatest prosperity a week's interruption of intercourse with the interior would produce a distress similar to that which now exists. We are here in a position like that in which New-England would be placed, if her intercourse with the Middle and Western States was suddenly stopped. With all her wealth, her vast quantity of manufactured goods, her people would be sorely puzzled to obtain the chief articles of sustenance.

At the present time there are usually a hundred large steamboats constantly arriving and departing from our wharves, which bear every article of the enormous production of the Valley of the Mississippi. Now their wharves are occupied by ships-of-war and transports for troops. Not a boat has arrived from the interior during the eight days the United States troops have been in the city. Under these circumstances, it is remarkable that the people hold up as well as they do—that there is not more suffering and distress than really prevail.

RAISING THE BLOCKADE.

The following notice appears in the papers of May 16:

The Committee of Safety, appointed by the Common Council, have the pleasure of announcing to the good people of New-Orleans:

That wheat load of 1,500 bbls. of flour has been received from Mobile, that 2,500 bbls. purchased in Virginia and Alabama, which will be for sale to bakers to be exclusively used in making bread for sale at the assize rates fixed by the Mayor.

That a contract for 10,000 head of cattle was made on the 23d of April last, deliverable here between the 1st of May and 1st of January next.

That sundried foods of all kinds, Corn, Peas, Flour, Wheat, etc., are daily expected from Red River.

These several supplies of wholesome quality and comparatively cheap, will be stored at convenient points in the city, and will be sold at cost price for Confederate, State, City and Corporation Notes.

They will be sold in small quantities at a time to butchers, bakers and family grocers, who, in retailing the same, will be required to accept payment in the same currency accepted of them by the Subsistence Committee.

Further notice will be given at an early day, of the time and places when and where the supplies can be obtained.

WM. FRERET, Chairman.

THE ASSIZE.

The *True Delta*, of May 15, has these paragraphs:

"The two contracts came late, part yesterday, with provisions from Red River, and others are expected soon to follow. These arrivals, with the heavy stock now arriving from Texas, must bring a speedy change in the condition of our domestic market places.

"The rush for Confederate beef appears to have subsided; at least we saw no crowd in front of the warehouse where it was stored, or around the Custom-house where the tickets were given out. We know not whether this was in consequence of the beef giving out, or the demand being supplied."

The *Delta* of May 16, says:

"Another steamboat arrived at our wharf yesterday, bringing a large amount of provisions—flour corn, live cattle and salt meats. There are other boats expected, and the prospects of a good supply of provisions are quite encouraging. The markets begin already to exhibit quite an improvement upon their bare, desolate aspect for some days past. The supply of fish, especially, is encouraging. If our people were to exercise a little more self-control in the matter of their usual notions of our old residents, and confine themselves chiefly to fish diet, they would not only have better health, but would soon reduce the prices of meats to more reasonable rates.

"We noticed quite a good supply of fresh tropical fruits and other products of Cuba, in various places in the city, yesterday. Luscious bananas and fragrant pine-apples were quite plenty. But oh! what prices—some dollar and seventy-five cents for pine-apples, twenty-five cents for bananas, &c. There is also a supply of those convenient articles (found so useful in tropical climes for keeping water cool) called monkeys. These are jars, in which water may be kept nearly as cool as ice, by suspending them in a draught."

The *Bulletin*, of May 17, says: "We are gratified to learn that the agent of the Committee of Subsistence has purchased a drove of fine, fat beeves and cattle, destined at New-Iberia to transmit thirty five-stock to this city, if no unforeseen impediment should be presented. Up to last Monday, 700 head had been sent forward, and it was then expected that 200 would come daily. When the arrangements are completed, there will be, pending, 1,000 head on the road. In fact, it is anticipated that our markets will be fully stocked, and rule at low prices. At the commencement of the past week about 1,000 head of cattle were at New-Iberia, awaiting shipment."

THE FREE MARKET.

The *True Delta*, of May 9, says:

"This foreigner we visited this institution, which has done so much for those for whose benefit it was established; to see the Committee's plan of operation. The perfect success that has attended the city government at once enlightened us how it was that the Committee managed to supply so large a number of families in so short a time. This morning at 9½ o'clock, thirteen hundred and thirteen families had been supplied. The total number supplied up to 11 o'clock was seventeen hundred and forty-three. The following is the quality of articles issued: There were 1,743 families supplied at the Free Market for the week ending the 9th inst., as follows: 227 bushels corn meal; 13 barrels sugar, 13 barrels molasses, 5 barrels mackerel, 1 box codfish, 800 cabbages, 2 sacks carrots, 900 bunches leeks, 40 bushels peas, 10 barrels meat beef, 2 barrels vinegar, 1 barrel salmon."

The *Picayune* of May 16 remarks:

"One thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight families were supplied at the Free Market yesterday with the following provisions:

Ten bullocks, 228 bushels corn meal, 13 bbls. rice, 2,200 loaves of bread, 13 bbls. molasses, 3 bbls. mackerel, 1 box codfish, 800 cabbages, 900 bunches leeks, 1 bbl. peas, 2 sacks salt, 1 bbl. vinegar, 1,100 bunches onions."

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

AN OBNOXIOUS ARTICLE.

The following article, which appeared in the *Delta*, appears to be one of those which drew down the displeasure of Gen. BUTLER. Taking as a text a paragraph from the London *Times*, regarding the widespread distress caused by the want of cotton, the editor writes:

"In the season before the last all the cotton raised at the South was hurried forward, in apprehension of the war. On the 1st of September, 1861, the amount of cotton on hand in this city was but 10,000 bales. The large supply in Europe enabled the manufacturers to keep up through the past Winter. It is true the price of the raw staple nearly doubled in value, and a corresponding addition was made to the price of the manufactured goods. Thus the capitalists were enabled to sustain themselves, just as our sugar planters make as much out of a large crop, at high prices, as from a full crop at small prices. But the consumers of sugar are not so well satisfied. They are taxed by the increased rates or compelled to refuse their consumption. So with the laborers in the cotton factories. They have received no higher wages from the increased cost of material; they have had less employment; and now it is very rapidly in a condition when two-thirds of them will have no employment at all. The month of June has been indicated by the sagacious and intelligent as the period when the distress already beginning to manifest itself will become universal. It will be perhaps then the proper time to begin the discussion of the question whether 'Cotton is King.' When the supply of American cotton is exhausted, full justice may be done to this question. The whole world is interested in its solution. Should it be ascertained, as we confidently believe it will be, that this product is the real basis of the commerce and manufacturing industry of the great commercial and manufacturing nations of the world, it may open the eyes of those who have so steadily pursued and sought the annihilation of the source of this great wealth, this chief agency of modern civilization and commerce.

"The Southern States are greatly interested in testing and determining this question. They can afford to dispense with the profits of one or two crops, to afford full opportunity to those who think they can do without our products, or can supply the want of them from other countries, of proving the soundness of their theories and the justice of their estimates. The grain and provisions raised during the present and the next season, will abundantly supply our whole population with the means of comfortable subsistence. As long as they can live thus comfortably on their plantations, they may well dispense with foreign luxuries, and abate those extravagances by which they greatly weakened themselves and increased the wealth and power of those who war against their institutions and interests."

FEELING OF THE PEOPLE.

The *Delta* of the 2d, describing the first Sunday spent under Gen. BUTLER's rule, says:

"It is true there is not the slightest intercourse between either officers and soldiers and our citizens, except on official occasions. One seems submit to military rule, but with not the slightest sacrifice of their proper sensibilities, and with a unanimous pro-

[illegible] the cotton question. The Federal authorities have not yet taken any steps, that we are aware, to open the Custom-house and reestablish the revenue-laws of the United States. Neither has the Post-office been reopened, although we learn that, after an official examination by United States officers, all letters on hand, that are not condemned, will be distributed for delivery agreeably to their superscription. We also learn mails will be received and forwarded to the United States, and other countries, in which we hope there will be no unnecessary delay. There is a very numerous foreign population here, estimated by some at 30,000, most of whom have relatives and relatives abroad, and on their account, if for no other reason, it is desirable that prompt measures should be adopted for the transmission of letters and newspapers.

Our banks have done little or no other business than to renew or receive payment for maturing obligations, and pay the checks of depositors, receiving and paying over their counters Confederate notes, which are still the basis for all operations in the way of exchange. Many other public offices have been open for the transaction of whatever business might offer. So also have been the courts, the clerks' rooms of doctors and wholesale dealers, but except for the transaction of office business only, the whole trade, provision houses and groceries have continued to supply their customers for currency, as also have other small dealers. It is to be regretted that the course to not more general, as the closing of stores is an inconvenience to our own citizens, and an assistance to the Federals, while at the same time it increases the number of idlers, and thus enhances the dangers of unrest and outrage. In the meantime, efficient measures have been adopted for the preservation of peace and order, and the protection of private property.

In our last weekly review we stated that sufficient accounts from Baton Rouge and Vicksburgh existed to that all the cotton on the river banks below that city had been burnt. These have been fully confirmed since, and we learn in addition that the cotton between Vicksburgh, and to all appearance, extends to the interior. The destructive operations have been, universal. The first sensation on hearing when we consider the amount of suffering it may cause to the poor among the unfortunate operatives in Great Britain and on the continent, was of extreme regret; but when we believed to be the last resource, and when it was imperatively called for by the destruction of their property, and to enforce the blockade of the Louisiana and Mississippi planters. Of course it meets the warm approval of the native cotton men of New-Orleans.

Death of an Aged Paymaster.—Mr. ROBERT VAN NESS, Paymaster United States Army, died Sunday at his residence in this city. He was aged 80 years, and was highly esteemed. He had been in the service for 53 years. He was a son of the late Judge VAN NESS, of New-York.

The Daily Palm Times, Friday, May 20, 1864

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Progress of the Campaign.

To the public, at this present moment, military and naval operations seem everywhere to have come almost to a dead halt. The main body of our Eastern Army is, and has been since the early part of the month, in front of the rebel Capital, and of the main body of the Western rebel army; but nothing decisive has occurred between them. Both do not do so, for reasons known to themselves, but it will not do to put it on paper. A portion of the supply train was recently captured in Cumberland Valley, on its way to the front, large quantities of stores and forage destroyed, and the whole country in the neighborhood of Hagerstown and along the line of march, for many miles on the road now to Hagerstown and Boonsboro', and from Boonsboro' to the Potomac at Williamsport, cut off from supplies. Even the horses and cattle of the rebel authorities in the neighborhood of Hagerstown have been taken for the use of the Eastern rebel army; but it will not do to put it on paper. A portion of the supply train was captured from Gen. Kelley, but it will amount to $2,000,000. The commissariat of rebel authorities is in a private letter: "There is no meat, no bread, no flour, no corn, no hay, no oats, no forage, no vegetables, no anything, and the army must starve." Starvation is the word. Desertions are now the order of the day, and the rebel army is melting away. Its condition is deplorable in the extreme, and from the Potomac to the Rapidan it is a starving, diseased, and demoralized mass. Desertions are now numbered by hundreds per day, and the rebel authorities in their letters to their friends at home, and in their papers, admit that the

AUCTION SALES.

INSTRUCTION.

TEACHERS.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

DRY GOODS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MARBLE WORKS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FARMS.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED. FEMALES.

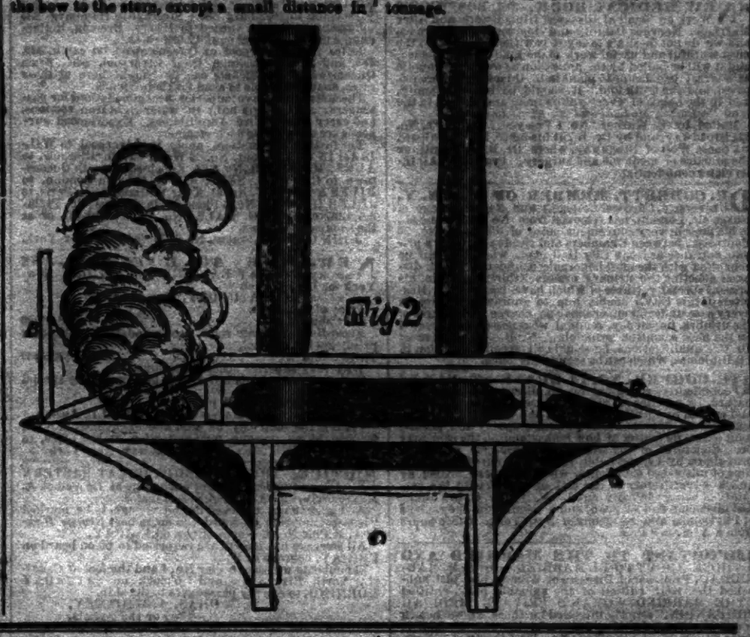
HELP WANTED.

REMOVALS.

FURNITURE.

THE FIRST IRON-CLAD.

Representation of the Armored Vessel, Patented by Thomas Gregg, of Pennsylvania, in 1814.



The drawings given above, copied with the kind permission of the Patent-office authorities for the use of THE TIMES from the originals deposited in the Patent Bureau, delineate a vessel proposed by THOMAS GREGG, of Pennsylvania, and for which letters patent were taken out by him March 19, 1814.

It will be seen at that early day, so soon after the original application of steam to maritime propulsion, GREGG proposed to employ that motor, protecting his propelling apparatus by a device certainly effectual, if practicable. His contrivance for repelling boarders is also ingenious as it is formidable.

Figure 1. A full length side-view of the vessel.
Figure 2. A cross-section.
A—Angular side.
B—Deck in sections.
B, (Fig. 2.) Deck plank blown up with powder.
C—Concave for paddle wheel.
The following is the inventor's

SPECIFICATION.

The boat is framed on an angle of about eighteen degrees all round the vessel, when the top timbers elevate the balls, and the lower ones direct them under her. The top deck, which glasses the ball, may be hung on a mass of hinges near the ports. Said deck is supported by knees and cross timbers on the lower sides, so that it may be sprung with powder if required, (when boarded by the enemy,) to a perpendicular, when the said decks will be checked by stays, while the power of powder will be exhausted in the open air, and then fall or spring to the centre of the deck again. (See B, Fig. 2, cross-section.) The aforesaid deck will run up and down with the angle, which may be coppered or laid with iron. The gun-deck may be bored at pleasure, to give room, if required, as the men and guns are under said deck. The power is applied between her keels, where there is a concave formed to receive them from the bow to the stern, except a small distance in each end, forming an eddy. The power may be reversed to propel her either way. Said power is connected to upright levers to make horizontal strokes alternately. The elevation of her timbers and gearing will be proportioned by her keel and tonnage.

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

Important Operations of Our Cavalry.

The Wife and Daughters of the Rebel Gen. Lee in Custody.

Further Important Intelligence From Our Special Correspondents.

The Rebels Throwing Forward Heavy Masses of Troops to Oppose Our Right.

GAZETTE NEWS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 28.

A bridge, five hundred feet long, over the South Anna Creek, one of the tributaries of the Pamunkey River, on the line of the Richmond, Fredericksburgh and Potomac Railroad, was burned this morning by the Sixth Corps. This cuts off all communication by railroad between Richmond and Lee's command.

The Fifth Cavalry went to Ashland, eighteen miles from Richmond, on the same road, and burned all the enemy's commissary and quartermaster's supplies, which they had stored there. This will prove a severe loss to the rebels.

The leading article in the Richmond Enquirer of Saturday, is in the following language:

"We are now looking to Gen. JOHNSTON with great interest, and not without some solicitude. He has just beautifully executed some very judicious retreats. We are now anxious to see him display the more positive qualities of a military commander. The time has come when retreat is no longer strategy but disaster. It must therefore give place to battle. We know no idea that Gen. JOHNSTON contemplates a retreat. We are perfectly satisfied that he does not. We verily believe that if he did contemplate it, he would find himself unable to execute it. The temper of the army would not allow it. The men are weary of idleness and destructive marches, and the privations necessarily attending, and almost clamor to be led against the enemy. The march from Manassas rapidly, and the next from Williamsburgh, cleared our ranks more than so many battles would have done. The campaign has ripened for the battle, and the battle in at hand. What we need now at the head of the army is the clarion call and the battle shall be bold and unhesitating."

The leader of the same paper complains of the high price of provisions, and calls upon the farmers to bring up their vegetables.

A great number of officers and soldiers are now absent (in pretence of their being sick) from their regiments, idling away their time in the Northern towns and cities. The army is on the eve of a decisive battle, when every man should be at his post. Let the offensive mob of such persons the cause of their absence from the army of the Potomac, and if the reasons be not satisfactory, show them up as unworthy members and a disgrace to the uniform they appear in.

Upward of five hundred rebel prisoners have been received at headquarters from the scene of the late brilliant victory at Hanover Court-house. They left this morning for Fort Warren. More are coming in.

Approved: R. B. MARCY, Chief of Staff.

CAPTURE OF GEN. LEE'S WIFE.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 29.

A private letter received here by an officer of Gen. McClellan's Staff, dated headquarters, Monday, says: "Col. ROSS found Mrs. Gen. LEE and her two daughters near Old Church, to-day. They were sent to White House, under a guard. Mrs. LEE expressed great surprise that our army should have got so far to the north of Richmond."

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

A Serious Battle Imminent—The Enemy in Strong Force—A Possibility of Going Into Yorktown Again—Masses of Rebels on all the Approaches to the City.

IN CAMP, SIX MILES FROM RICHMOND,
Saturday, May 24, 1862.

Matters seem to be very near the culminating point, with the army of the Potomac, to-day. We cannot advance but very few miles without bringing on a general engagement, if the enemy remains in his present position. There seems to be no longer a doubt of the intention of the rebels. They have concentrated their forces, and, like a desperate gambler, concluded to stake their all on the hazard of a die.

The hope that many entertained of their retreat to a point further South seems to have vanished, and we are looking for the bloodiest battle of the war before our gallant troops shall march to the music of the Union up the streets of the coveted city.

Will Gen. McCLELLAN offer immediate battle? It is to be hoped not. When so much is at stake it were folly to venture on an uncertainty, when a few days' time will enable him to make our success a certainty. There are heavy Parrotts at Yorktown that can soon be brought here, whose extended range would startle the confident denizens of Richmond, when once planted on the banks of the Chickahominy. In other words, it may not be impossible—it is day seems probable—that our troops will have to go into the trenches again. Better that than defeat.

The events of last Summer and Fall are reversed. There is now the beleaguered capital, and the "Whip-don't-you-take-it?" caricature, with its canine illustration, will probably be issued by some enterprising sinfiower at rebellion. They looked wishfully at our tent of Government from Munson's Hill—we got as good a view, from Prof. LOWE's balloon, of the present stopping-place of their itinerant bogus secession Confederate Government. Our left having safely passed the Chickahominy, on the Bottoms Bridge road, it was thought that no stand would be made.

Yesterday we learned differently. Our extreme advance, under Gen. SUMNER, made a reconnoissance to the right of our line, in the direction of the Mechanicsville Turnpike, and found the enemy in force. A spirited artillery fight ensued, which ended with no other result than to show the position of the enemy. The New-Bridge Road, and in fact all the approaches on their left, are well covered and protected by their guns. As to the number of their forces, there can be but little doubt but what they have concentrated sufficient to outnumber us greatly. This is not particularly disheartening, when we remember that in this force there are many who are conscripts, and more who are undisciplined and poorly equipped.

W. W. C.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Trouble Apprehended in Western Tennessee—Gen. Lovell's Rebel Forces, &c.

St. Louis, Thursday, May 29.

A Cairo special to the *Republican* says trouble is breaking out afresh in Western Tennessee. A considerable force of rebels is said to be at Trenton ready to march on Union City and Hickman. Union men from Weakly and Obion Counties were flocking to Hickman for protection. Four or five hundred rebel cavalry were stationed near the mouth of Obion River awaiting the draining of the swamp in that region to plant a battery to prevent the passage of our transports to the Mississippi.

A paroled prisoner from New-Orleans, 18th, says that Gen. LOVELL's forces were still at Camp Moore, Jackson, Miss.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Important Successes Gained by Our Forces.

A Position Held in the Very Teeth of the Enemy.

BOONE COUNTY, Wednesday, May 28.

Three strong reconnoitering columns advanced, this morning, from Gen. TUCKER on the right, Gen. BUELL on the centre, and POPE on the left, for the purpose of feeling the enemy, and unmasking his batteries.

The enemy contested his ground hotly at each point, but was driven back with considerable loss. Gen. PAINE's column encountered the strongest opposition, where we lost twenty-five in killed and wounded.

The enemy left thirty dead on the field. We captured several officers and privates.

Although the enemy disputed the passage of the creek bridge sharply, we hold possession on the Southern side. In some instances our advanced line of skirmishers are within gun-shot of the enemy's intrenchments. Indeed, so near are we that prominent officers believe the enemy will attack us at daylight to-morrow.

The affair is considered a decided success in a military point of view, we having gained a very strong position right in the teeth of the enemy.

The officer killed at the battle of Farmington, on the 9th inst., supposed to be Gen. PRICE, was Col. INGRAHAM, of VAN DORN's Staff.

Prisoners report the arrival of Gen. LOVELL's army at Corinth, last night.

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, Thursday, May 29.

Contrary to expectation, the rebels did not open on us this morning, but Gen. POPE opened fire on the rebel battery which the rebels returned with 12-pounders. After an hour's shelling, the rebels pulled down the flag over their battery, hauled their guns back, and our forces at this hour occupy the position.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Return of the Flag of Truce Without Col. CRESSWELL—The Rebels Refuse to Exchange Him—Our Gunboats on the James River—News from Burnside's Department, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, May 28,
Via BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 29.

The steamer *Massachusetts*, which left Sunday morning for City Point with a flag of truce, returned early this morning. The boat took up Col. HANSON, of Kentucky, who was expected to be exchanged for Col. CRESSWELL, and also Capt. ROSECRANS, of Virginia; Lieut. WHEELER, a private, a lady, and Mr. LOWE, of Kentucky. The boat arrived at City Point on Sunday evening. The next morning Gen. WOOL's communications were delivered, and on Tuesday an answer was received from Gen. HEBER. Col. CRESSWELL and the other prisoners not having been delivered up, Col. HANSON and the other officers were brought back. Mrs. WOOD and three children were also brought down. They came off from the shore on a flag of truce on Monday, and on Tuesday were taken on board. Her husband was taken prisoner by the rebels at Hampton, before the evacuation. Col. HANSON is very severe upon Gen. HEBER for his failure to fulfill his promises.

Our gunboat fleet still remain fifteen or twenty miles below City Point. Nothing has recently been done, beyond a reconnoissance a short distance up the Appomattox. A squad of the enemy's cavalry was seen on the bank, but a few shell scattered them. No troops or citizens are left at City Point.

The steamer *John Farron* arrived from Hatteras this morning. There is no news of interest. There is no truth in the report of Gen. BURNSIDE's occupation of Raleigh. The Union prisoners at Salisbury are on their way to New-York, having been released and delivered to Gen. BURNSIDE at Washington, N.C.

AFFAIRS IN NORFOLK.

A More Stringent Order Relating to Trade—A Disturbance Between Soldiers and Negroes, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, May 28.

In consequence of the frequent violation of the orders prohibiting trade with Norfolk and Portsmouth a new and more stringent order was to-day issued as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
May 28, 1862.

No goods of any kind will hereafter be transported by Express Companies to Norfolk, Portsmouth or Gosport, except by permission of the Commanding General, and then only after invoices of the articles have been furnished with the names of those to whom they belong, and to whom they are to be delivered. Hereafter no vessel not employed by the army or navy will be permitted to go to Norfolk, Portsmouth or Gosport, or any other place on either side of the Roads not occupied by the troops of the United States, except by express authority of the commanding General, communicated by him, or through the appropriate Staff Department. Any violation of this order will subject the vessels and property to seizure and confiscation, and the persons who may be the cause, directly or indirectly, will be severely punished.

By command of Major-Gen. WOOL.

Quite a disturbance took place in Norfolk last night; it is said to have been occasioned by a negro shooting a corporal named JOHN BURKE, Co. G, Ninety-ninth New-York Regiment. The disturbance became general, and the greater part of the Company was engaged. Three negroes were killed and two or three wounded. Six of the ringleaders were sent to the Rip Raps to-day; many others were arrested but released. All is quiet now.

The Norfolk *Day Book*, which was suspended yesterday morning, reappeared in the afternoon, the restrictions having been removed.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, May 29.

An important arrest was made in Norfolk yesterday. A man named WILLIAMS has been in the habit of sending a mail to Richmond twice a week during the occupation of the city by the Federals. Information having been obtained of his residence, he was visited by a guard, and having acknowledged his identity, was arrested. It is stated that among the matter forwarded by him were regular files of Northern papers.

The *Minnesota* started for Norfolk with the flood tide this morning, but got aground off Sewall's Point. Several tugs endeavored all day to get her off, but were unsuccessful up to this evening.

The report about a ball on board the *Rinaldo*, and a toast to JEFF. DAVIS on the evening of the Queen's birthday, are without foundation.

All the rebel fortifications on Elizabeth River have been taken possession of by the navy. The former are to be destroyed. The blowing up of the works on Sewall's Point commenced to-day.

There is great suffering in Norfolk among the poor classes in consequence of the strict blockade.

A VALUABLE PRIZE.

Arrival of the British Iron Steamship Stettin, Captured off Charleston—The Prize Valued at Half a Million.

The British steamship *Stettin*, of London, in charge of Acting-Master T. D. HANCKAY, from Charleston bar, May 24, arrived at this port last evening. The *Stettin* was captured off Cape Romain on the morning of May 24, while attempting to run the blockade at Charleston. She has a cargo of brandy, wines, salmons, &c., which, with the vessel, is valued at half a million of dollars.

The crew, with the exception of the Captain, First Assistant Engineer, and one seaman, was transferred to the *Rinaldo*.

She was from Nassau, N. P., and the crew reported that another large steamer, from the same place, was expected the same night.

The *Stettin* is an iron propeller of 600 tons burden and 1,000 horse-power, was built in London, and is but six months old.

The following are the officers detached from the *Rinaldo* to bring her to New-York:

Prizemaster JOHN D. HANCKAY.
Acting-Master JOHN A. ROGERS.
Acting-Chief Engineer WM. F. WYMAN.
Acting-Assistant Engineer JARED DAY.

She has anchored in the North River.

IMPORTANT FROM HARPER'S FERRY

The Enemy in Front in Considerable Force.

A Reconnoitering Party of Our Men Taken Prisoners.

CANNONADING ALONG THE LINES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 29.

The following is received to-night from the TIMES' correspondent at Harper's Ferry:

"In yesterday's reconnoissance at Charlestown, Capt. VON KOSZAKA, Company G, First Maryland Cavalry, was scouting with eight of his men to the right of the road, about two miles beyond Charlestown, in the woods. His First Lieutenant, VON SCHILLING, was scouting on the left with ten men, and came upon a supported battery and retired. As the Lieutenant and his men were retiring he saw the Captain and his men surrounded by rebels too strong for his succor, and that is the last that was seen by our side of them. It is not known whether they were killed or wounded or merely taken prisoners, but they are all missing. The men's names are Serg. Augustus Henkel, Corp. W. Schmaltz, Privates W. Steinberg, Maximilian Hartmann, W. Liebnow, John Michael, Jacob Ruf and Geo. Kahl. The Captain was a Hungarian, and a scientific and experienced artillerist, but knew nothing of cavalry. Two errors he committed—going into the woods, and advancing beyond the succor of infantry or artillery. Several of our horses were shot dead, and others were brought off wounded.

A rebel soldier was brought in prisoner to-day. He says he deserted; that he is a native of Ireland, had lived in Cincinnati; went down to New-Orleans just before the war to find work, and was pressed into the service. He complains of the treatment he received in his regiment—the Eighth Louisiana. The rations were one pound of flour and half a pound of fresh beef, and he called it starving the men. The rebel forces at all points in this region he guessed from what he had seen and heard to be from 35,000 to 40,000 men, but evidently he was not well posted. He is detained as a prisoner.

Several smooth citizens, men and women, are at present in durance here as spies.

The advance of the rebel forces in front of our battle line here, aside (an experiment of firing at us for an hour and a half or so, at intervals of any five minutes, but only to throw away their ammunition—their shells falling short a quarter or a half mile. We replied, with what result is not known—probably no damage. They retired behind a hill. We continued half an hour after, until having enough to forbid them. The firing caused some excitement, but less than was pushed by the WORTHINGTON yesterday."

LATEST FROM THE PENINSULA.

Movements of Our Troops—Reconnoissance Beyond Hanover Court-house—Capture of Rebel Pickets—Position of the Enemy—Rebel Deserters, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 28.

Gen. STONEMAN, with a portion of the Fifth Cavalry, made a reconnoissance beyond Hanover Court-house, on the Virginia Central Railroad, on Monday, and captured a number of rebel pickets. Our troops are now encamped on the line of the railroad, from Hanover Court-house to the Pamunkey River, and are in close proximity to the enemy's pickets.

Deserters from the rebel army report that the rebels have fallen back to the line of the Chickahominy, and are fortifying their position. They have a strong force on the north side of the river, and are throwing up heavy earthworks. Deserters also report that the rebels have been reinforced by troops from Charleston, Savannah and Mobile, and that they have a force of 200,000 men in front of our army.

Deserters also report that the rebels have been expecting an attack from our army for the last two days, and that they have been under arms all the time.

Deserters also report that the rebels have been expecting an attack from our army for the last two days, and that they have been under arms all the time.

THE LATEST FROM NORFOLK.

Arrival of Refugees—Rebel Deserters—Rebel Cavalry Scouring the Country—Rebel Conscripts, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, May 29.

Refugees from Norfolk report that the rebel cavalry are scouring the country in search of deserters and conscripts. Many of the latter have been captured and sent to Richmond.

Deserters from the rebel army